

Appl. No.: 10/813,772  
Amendment dated 4/5/2007

Attorney Docket No. DN 03-013

**Listing of Claims:**

1. (currently amended) A method for producing a precipitated calcium carbonate for ink jet recording paper comprising:
- a) [[A]] admixing calcium oxide with water to produce a calcium hydroxide slurry;
  - b) admixing a first amount of an organophosphonate followed by adding aluminum sulfate to the calcium hydroxide slurry;
  - c) introducing carbon dioxide to the calcium hydroxide slurry to produce a precipitated calcium carbonate slurry;
  - d) adding a second amount of organophosphonate to the precipitated calcium carbonate slurry;
  - e) admixing phosphoric acid to the precipitated calcium carbonate slurry;
  - f) screening and dewatering the calcium carbonate slurry; and
  - g) milling the screened and dewatered precipitated calcium carbonate in the presence of an amphoteric or anionic dispersant after step (d), to produce a precipitated calcium carbonate product.
2. (original) The method of Claim 1 wherein the first organophosphonate is selected from the group consisting of nitrilo-tris-(methylene phosphonic acid), ethylenediaminetetra (methylene phosphonic acid), diethylenetriaminepenta (methylene phosphonic acid), hydroxy ethane-1, 1-diphosphonic acid, ethanolamine, ethanolamine bis-(methylenephosphonic acid), N-dimethylene phosphonic acid, and hexamethylenediaminetetra (methylene phosphonic acid).
3. (currently amended) The method of Claim [[2]] 1 wherein the first amount of the organophosphonate is employed at a level of from about 0.04 percent by weight calcium hydroxide slurry to about 0.15 percent by weight calcium hydroxide slurry and wherein the aluminum sulfate is from about 2.5 percent by weight calcium hydroxide slurry to about 4.5 percent by weight calcium hydroxide slurry.
4. (currently amended) The method of Claim [[3]] 1 wherein the first organophosphonate is ethanolamine bis-(methylenephosphonic acid).

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5. (original) The method of Claim 1 wherein the second organophosphonate is employed at a level of from about 0.50 percent weight PCC slurry to about 1.0 percent weight PCC slurry.
6. (currently amended) The method of Claim ~~[[5]]~~ 1 wherein the second organophosphonate is ethanolamine bis-(methylenephosphonic acid).
7. (currently amended) The method of Claim 1 wherein the amphoteric dispersant is selected from the group consisting of sodium salts of co-polymers of acrylic acid and diallyldimethylammonium chloride (~~DMDAAC~~), ~~sodium salts of co-polymers of acrylic acid and methyl chloride quaternaryamine of dimethylaminooctylacrylate (DMAEA:quaternaryamine) and acrylic acid (AA) DMDAAC:quaternaryamine copolymer.~~
8. (original) The method of Claim 7 wherein the amphoteric dispersant is employed at a level of from about 1.0 percent active dispersant by weight PCC to about 5.0 percent active dispersant by weight PCC.
9. (currently amended) The method of Claim ~~[[8]]~~ 7 wherein the amphoteric dispersant has a molecular weight ranging from about 2000 to about 10000.
10. (original) The method of Claim 1 wherein the anionic dispersant is from the group consisting of sodium polyacrylates and copolymers of acrylic maleic acids.
11. (currently amended) The method of Claim ~~[[10]]~~ 1 wherein the anionic dispersant is employed at a level of from about 1.0 percent active dispersant by weight PCC to about 5.0 percent active dispersant by weight PCC.
12. (currently amended) The method of Claim ~~[[11]]~~ 1 wherein the anionic dispersant has a molecular weight ranging from about 2000 to about 10000.
13. (original) The method of Claim 1 wherein the PCC produced is from about 25 percent solids to about 65 percent solids concentration viscosity of from about 500 centipoise to about 1000 centipoise specific surface area of from about 60m<sup>2</sup>/g to about 100m<sup>2</sup>/g and surface charge of from about - (negative) 30 millivolt (mV) to about +5mV.

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14. (withdrawn) A coating formulation for ink jet recording paper comprising:  
PCC produced from about 25 percent solids to about 65 percent solids concentration  
viscosity from about 500 centipoise to about 1000 centipoise specific surface area from about  
60m<sup>2</sup>/g to about 100m<sup>2</sup>/g and surface charge from about - (negative) 30 millivolt (mV) to about  
+5mV and a binder.
15. (withdrawn) The coating formulation of Claim 14 wherein the binder is selected from the  
group consisting of polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl acetate, oxidized starch, esterified starch, dextrin,  
carboxymethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, casein, gelatin, soybean protein, maleic anhydride  
resin, styrenebutadiene copolymer, methyl methacrylate-butadiene copolymer, acrylate and  
methacrylate polymers.
16. (withdrawn) An ink jet recording paper comprising a paper base stock, having a coating  
comprising:  
a milled precipitated calcium carbonate pigment, the pigment being produced by milling a  
precipitated calcium carbonate in the presence of an amphoteric or anionic dispersant wherein the  
milled precipitated calcium carbonate has a solids concentration from about 25 percent by weight to  
about 65 percent by weight concentration solids and a viscosity of from about 200 centipoise to  
about 2000 centipoise and a specific surface area from about 60m<sup>2</sup>/g to about 100m<sup>2</sup>/g.
17. (currently amended) A method for producing a precipitated calcium carbonate for ink jet  
recording paper comprising:  
a) [[A]] admixing calcium oxide with water to produce a calcium hydroxide slurry;  
b) admixing a first amount of an organophosphonate followed by adding aluminum sulfate  
to the calcium hydroxide slurry;  
c) introducing carbon dioxide to the calcium hydroxide slurry to produce a precipitated  
calcium carbonate slurry;  
d) adding a second amount of organophosphonate to the precipitated calcium carbonate  
slurry;  
e) admixing phosphoric acid to the precipitated calcium carbonate slurry;  
f) screening and dewatering the calcium carbonate slurry;

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g) milling the screened and dewatered precipitated calcium carbonate in the presence of an amphoteric or anionic dispersant after step (d), to produce a precipitated calcium carbonate product; and,

h) coating at least one side of a paper base stock with a coating formulation comprising the milled precipitated calcium carbonate and binder to form the ink jet recording paper.

18. (original) A method according to Claim 1 wherein the milled PCC is used in ink jet coating formulations for paperboard transparency, fabric, and tee-shirt iron-ons.

19. (new) The method of Claim 1 wherein the amphoteric dispersant is selected from the group consisting of sodium salts of co-polymers of acrylic acid and methyl chloride quaternaryamine of dimethylaminoethylacrylate.

20. (new) The method of Claim 19 wherein the amphoteric dispersant is employed at a level of from about 1.0 percent active dispersant by weight PCC to about 5.0 percent active dispersant by weight PCC.

21. (new) The method of Claim 19 wherein the amphoteric dispersant has a molecular weight ranging from about 2000 to about 10000.

22. (new) The method of Claim 1 wherein the amphoteric dispersant is selected from the group consisting of an acrylic acid and a diallyldimethylammonium chloride:quaternaryamine copolymer.

23. (new) The method of Claim 22 wherein the amphoteric dispersant is employed at a level of from about 1.0 percent active dispersant by weight PCC to about 5.0 percent active dispersant by weight PCC.

24. (new) The method of Claim 22 wherein the amphoteric dispersant has a molecular weight ranging from about 2000 to about 10000.